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Professor Davenport will doubtless find many who will object to his assumption that at present there are no distinct class divisions, and he apparently overlooks the isolated social conditions of a large percentage of the people engaged in agriculture.

The absence of an index is to be regretted, especially since the book contains much significant discussion of what is at present perhaps the most important problem in secondary education.

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*Alcohol: How it Affects the Individual, the Community, and the Race.* By HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS. New York: The Century Co., 1909. Pp. viii+151. \$0.50 net; postage 5 cents.

This small volume contains two articles "Alcohol and the Individual" and "Alcohol and the Community," which appeared in *McClure's Magazine* in 1908; also a chapter on "Alcohol and the Race," and an appendix.

Dr. Williams has rendered a real service to all who are interested in education and the welfare of the people by bringing together the best scientific material bearing on the evil effects of alcohol. The appearance of this important work is timely, for there is at present a widespread demand for a radical change in the methods of presenting this subject in school books. The substitution of the authoritative scientific facts presented by Dr. Williams for the dogmatic and unscientific material found in the old-school physiologies will be of inestimable value in advancing the cause of temperance.

*Human Physiology: An Elementary Textbook of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.* By JOHN W. RITCHIE. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.: World Book Co., 1909. Pp. 362. \$0.80.

This book is very well adapted to the present demand for *balanced* textbooks on physiology and hygiene suitable for the upper grades of the elementary schools. The arrangement of topics, the paragraph headings, the use of italics for important statements of facts, and excellent illustrations deserve commendation. The chapters on "Disease Germs," "Diseases Caused by Protozoa," "Diseases Caused by Bacteria," "Preventing the Spread of Disease Germs," and "Tuberculosis" are particularly good.

The treatment is in general, good; but some unfortunate statements are made, as for instance: "A dislocated or sprained joint should not be rested all the time, but should be exercised, even if the movement causes great pain." Very serious injury often results from exercising a sprained ankle or knee immediately after the injury. It is true that judicious massage and passive movements are used in some cases of sprain with good results, but to advise in a school text "to exercise a dislocated or sprained joint, even if the movement causes great pain" is very dangerous.

The treatment described for accidents, resulting from submergence, is good,